

NO. 4 BAKERY.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS AND CHINA.

Pink Alaska salmon	10	Colorado hay, per cwt.	80
Red Alaska salmon	12 1/2	Alfalfa, per cwt.	50
Salmon steaks, per can	15	White oats, per cwt.	1.10
Sweet corn, per can	10	Corn, per cwt.	90
Tomatoes, per can	10	Barley, per cwt.	85
Domestic sardines, per can	05	Old H. mester flour, 50 lbs.	1.20
Mustard sardines, per can	10	Jewell flour, 50 lbs.	1.00

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee, 2 lb. can. \$ 80
Chase & Sanborn's Royal Gem Tea, 1 lb. packages. 75
Best Java & Mocha Coffee, 1 lb. 35
Crushed Java Coffee. 15

H. B. CARTWRIGHT & BRO.

TELEPHONE 4

First-Class in all Particulars.

The Palace Hotel

WM. VAUGHN, Prop.

FRANK HUDSON, Clerk.

No expense will be spared to make this famous hostelry up to date in all respects. Patronage solicited

AMERICAN PLAN

Fire Proof and Steam Heat
Electric Lights and Elevator
Everything First-Class

CLAIRE HOTEL

SANTA FE, N. M.

Rates, \$2.00 & \$2.50 per day

F. G. ERB, PROPRIETOR

HOTEL WELLINGTON

Formerly Welcker's.

American and European Plans.

15th Street, Near U. S. Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upward. First Class Restaurant and Cafe.
American Plan, \$3.00 per day and upward. Transient and Permanent Guests.

L. M. FITCH, Proprietor.

The DAILY NEW MEXICAN will be found on file at the Hotel Wellington.

OJO CALIENTE

(HOT SPRINGS.)



THESE Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Taos, and fifty miles north of Santa Fe, and about twelve miles from Barranca Station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, from which point a daily line of stages runs to the Springs. The temperature of these waters is from 80° to 120°. The gases are carbonic. Altitude 6,000 feet. Climate very dry and delightful the year round. There is now a commodious hotel for the convenience of invalids and tourists. These waters contain 100.34 grains of alkaline salts to the gallon; being the richest Alkaline Hot Springs in the world. The efficacy of these waters has been thoroughly tested by the numerous cures effected in the following diseases: Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilis and Nervous Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Female Complaints, etc., etc. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$2.50 per day. Reduced rates given by the month. This resort is attractive at all seasons and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 11:30 a. m. and reach Ojo Caliente at 5 p. m. the same day. Fare for the round trip from Santa Fe to Ojo Caliente, 75¢. For further particulars address—

ANTONIO JOSEPH, Prop.,
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

WASHINGTON TOPICS

Senator Wolcott's Promised Speech on International Bimetallism Filled the Senate Galleries.

BRILLIANT, CHARACTERISTIC

Contented That the Monetary Commission Was Unfairly Treated in London—Some of Its Obstacles—Other National Capital Matters.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In anticipation of an interesting session of the senate today, all the galleries were filled. Mrs. Wolcott, wife of Senator Wolcott, chairman of the bimetallic commission, who was to deliver a speech on the work of the commission, was in the diplomatic gallery with her friends.

Mr. Foraker announced that the legislature of Ohio had chosen Marcus Alonzo Hanna as senator for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term of six years, ending March 1, 1899. He presented Mr. Hanna's credentials. Many senators hastened to extend congratulations to Mr. Hanna, after the administration of the oath.

Among the memorials presented were the remonstrances of 512 Roman Catholic societies of the United States representing more than 50,000 members, offered by Mr. Murphy (N. Y.) against the enactment of the pending immigration bill.

Mr. Hale, of the appropriations committee, reported the urgency deficiency bill, passed last week by the house, and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

Mr. Harris (Kans.) presented a resolution, for which he requested immediate consideration, asking the secretary of the treasury why, since 1882, he had omitted from his statement an item of more than \$11,000,000, interest due the United States from the Pacific railroad.

Objection was made by Mr. Thurston (Neb.) and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) presented and asked immediate consideration of a resolution, directing the committee on pensions to ascertain by what authority the commissioner of pensions refused to pass upon the application for an increase of pensions until 12 months shall have elapsed since the allowance has been made.

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.), chairman of the pensions committee, objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution. The resolution went over.

Mr. Foraker reported, from the committee on Pacific railroads, a bill authorizing the president, if necessary for protecting the government, to bid on the Kansas Pacific railroad at the coming sale. It went over until tomorrow.

At 12:50 Mr. Wolcott (Colo.) chairman of the bimetallic commission, was recognized for a speech. By this time the galleries and floor were crowded. Mr. Wolcott was in fine voice and spoke with only occasional reference to manuscript. He was accorded the closest attention by his audience among whom were many members of the house.

Senator Wolcott's speech. Mr. Wolcott reviewed fully the work of the commission, already made public. He spoke of what he termed the "hostile and somewhat brutal utterances of the London press respecting the proposals of the French and American representatives."

"The newspapers of London, like the newspapers of many capitals," he went on, "are dominated by and allied with the banking element and reflect their views and the views of the financiers."

"The business of money loaning is an engrossing pursuit, not always tending to the cultivation of the amenities of life, and it is not to be wondered at that the London newspapers, voicing that industry, should in their hostility to a policy of which they disapprove, regret for the moment that courtesy which is due to the stranger within their gates, especially when he comes upon invitation, and that they should be led to characterize proposals as impertinent, which were made only upon request of the government."

Mr. Wolcott spoke at some length upon the conditions in India. The closing of the mints had, he said, created wide dissatisfaction and there was a general impression that the Indian government would retract its steps.

"I am sure I violate no confidence," said Mr. Wolcott, "when I say that the answer of the Indian government, protesting against the reopening of the Indian mints, was as much a surprise to the English ministry as it was a disappointment to us."

Obstacles Enumerated. Mr. Wolcott enumerated the obstacles with which the commission had to contend in which he included the remarkable drop in the price of silver, coincident with tariff legislation in the United States, and the statements of New York bankers, in England, who, he said, sought access to the English offices and assured them that any sentiment which formerly existed in the United States in favor of bimetallism was dead.

The other statements made by bankers, according to Mr. Wolcott, were the following: That the mission was sent solely as a sop to a few western Republicans; that the country generally favored the gold standard and that the president of the United States shared this view.

"These statements were," Mr. Wolcott said, "of course untrue, but, in support of them, there were people who assumed to present interviews and statements of the director of the mint, a hold over of the last administration; the late comptroller of the currency, an equal precious legacy, now out of the public service, and translated to the Chicago banks, and pretended statements in letters and interviews from the secretary of the treasury to the effect that there was no chance for international or other bimetallism and favoring the permanent adoption of the gold standard.

Forged Letters and Interviews. "We insisted the letters must be forged and the interviews fictitious, and I trust they were, for it is inconceivable that a member of the cabinet would attempt to undermine the efforts of a mission appointed by the president, and whose efforts he was cordially and jealously seconding."

Senator Wolcott summarized the present situation by saying that it is a parent for the time being that it is less to count on any co-operation Great Britain toward a bimetallism, and that while France

desires to see silver restored to its old position as a standard of value, equally with gold, she insists that the problem is one which demands international action and the cooperation, to some adequate extent, of other leading commercial nations. Senator Wolcott then announced his intention to retire from the commission. He said:

"It is my sincere conviction that an international bimetallism agreement is still feasible by which certain countries will join and open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and others will contribute to the plan by an enlarged usage of that metal as money; and I say this more fully because I shall give up my commission to somebody well fitted for such negotiations, and better able to give them their constant time."

He thought it might be necessary to change the ratio to something like 30 to 1. At this point he referred to the attitude of Secretary Gage on the financial question as contrasted with the president's position. "This is not the proper occasion to analyze the bill of the secretary," he said. "It will reach limbo long before it reaches the senate."

Republicans Favor Bimetallism.

"In my opinion, the great majority of the members of the Republican party are bimetallists, and the fact that they are misrepresented by a cabinet officer is not pleasing, but it is endurable. He presented in any conceivable event that the chief magistrate of this people should, in the exercise of his judgment, determine to continue the final fastening upon this country the burdens of a gold standard. I trust we may still find warrant for faith and hope in the pledges of the party and the wisdom of its councils. We will cross our bridges when we come to them. The time when this country will submit to the final imposition of gold monometallism is far away."

"International bimetallism is to gold monometallism a stumbling block; and to silver, monometallism; foolishness; but it is nevertheless a splendid possibility. Its accomplishment would be the greatest blessing that could befall our people, and to achieve it, we might well afford to sink for a time, the hostilities of party and the bickering of factions."

Senator Wolcott spoke an hour and 15 minutes. As he sat down there was a burst of applause, and for several minutes he was surrounded by colleagues who desired to tender their congratulations.

Immigration Bill Passed.

Senator Allen (Neb.) desired to speak on the resolution which had been the basis of Senator Wolcott's remarks. Senator Lodge (Mass.) demanded the regular order, which was the immigration bill, and was sustained by the vice president. Senator Hoar (N.H.) spoke in favor of the bill. Senator Spooner (Wis.) while supporting the general character of the bill, said that rather than to support the provision requiring an immigrant to write as well as read, he would vote against the bill. At the close of the debate the immigration bill passed by a vote of 45 to 38.

Session of the House Today.

This was District of Columbia day in the house and the house proceeded to the consideration of district business.

After the passage of three bills of purely local importance the house resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

The feature of the afternoon's debate on the army supply bill was the speech by Representative McClellan, son of General Geo. B. McClellan, criticizing the army as little better than a clumsy police force, utterly unprepared for war and antiquated in its methods and organization.

Representative Lewis (Wash.) opposed any increase of the army as an attempt to further aid trusts and monopolies in striking down the people.

Considering Currency Reform.

Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild were before the house committee on banking and currency today for further discussion of the pending plans for currency reform.

Mr. Gage assented to Chairman Walker's suggestion that he appear as a banker and financier of long experience to aid the committee.

The chairman asked if it were possible to keep paper money at an equality with the coin purchasing power without the coin on hand. Mr. Gage answered that he thought not.

Death of General Auger.

General Christopher Colon Auger, U. S. A., retired, died of old age this morning. General Auger was one of the surviving members of the class of 1843 at West Point, with which General Grant graduated. General Auger was with General Grant in Mexico and served with distinction during the civil war.

FIRE IN RUSSIAN COLLIERY.

Seven Men Are Dead, and It Is Feared 25 Others Will Perish.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Gleiwitz, Prussian Silesia, says that the Koenig Louise colliery caught fire on yesterday and of 15 men brought to the surface seven have died. It is feared that 25 others, whose escape is cut off, will perish.

THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

Shots Fired by a Discharged Clerk at Governor of Santa Clara—All Quiet in Havana.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, today received the following cablegram from the secretary general of Cuba:

"Yesterday, during a game of ball, at which was present the governor of Santa Clara, Marias Garcia, a clerk in the hospital, known as a drunkard, who had been discharged (his name is Compy), fired two shots at the governor, which missed him owing to having been diverted by General Aguirre, who was with the governor."

All Quiet in Havana.

The state department and Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, both expressed the opinion today that the trouble in Havana had blown over. The state department received a dispatch from Consul General Lee saying simply, "all quiet."

A Journalist Dying.

Diego, Calif., Jan. 17.—Charles Brtridge, editor and proprietor of the Jose Mercury, is ill at Gilroy, and there is little expectation of recovery.

TROUBLE THREATENS

Sweeping Reduction of Wages Paid New England Cotton Mill Operatives Effective Today.

SERIOUS STRIKES FEARED

Eighty Thousand Skilled Wage Workers Involved—Many Spinners Have Already Quit Work—New Bedford Factories Closed.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 17.—The 80,000 skilled operatives, employed in about 70 of the chief cotton mills of New England, will today come under the sweeping order of the new wage scale, which entails reductions of 10 per cent or more. This reduction brings in New Bedford, Mass., Lewiston and Biddeford, Me.

Spindle strikes are threatened, which may prove to be the beginning of an industrial battle, greater in extent and more disastrous in effect than any in the previous history of cotton manufacturing in the United States.

The battle against the corporations undoubtedly would have been fought everywhere, had not the voice of men and women, led by the conservatives, been heard by the labor unions, being led by the Mule spinners' national executive committee, which has sanctioned a strike of the operatives and promised financial aid.

The spinners and weavers are practically the only branches of the operatives which have maintained an organization.

Cotton Factories Closed.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 17.—Not a spindle is turning nor is a loom in motion in the cotton factories here today. Nine corporations, employing 18 mills in which upwards of 9,000 hands are employed, are involved in the strike against the reduction of 10 per cent in wages.

MARKET REPORTS.

New York, Jan. 17.—Money on call 2 1/2 @ 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3 @ 4; silver, 57 1/2; lead, \$3.55; copper, 10 1/2.

Kansas City.—Cattle, receipts, 5,000; market, steady to lower. Texas cows, \$2.25 @ \$3.30; native steers, \$2.25 @ \$3.00; native cows and heifers, \$2.00 @ \$4.35; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 @ \$4.80; bulls, \$2.40 @ \$4.00. Sheep, receipts, 2,000; market, strong; lambs, \$4.20 @ \$5.00; wethers, \$3.35 @ \$4.50.

Chicago.—Cattle, receipts, 1,800; market best, steady; others, weak to 10 cents lower; beefs, \$3.90 @ \$5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.10 @ \$4.15; Texas steers, \$3.40 @ \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 @ \$4.25. Sheep, receipts, 17,000; market, steady; native sheep, \$3.00 @ \$4.00; westerns, \$3.60 @ \$4.05; lambs, \$4.00 @ \$5.75.

Boating Party Lost.

Colon, via Galveston, Jan. 17.—The members of a boating party, consisting of United States Consul W. W. Ashby, Dr. Hoffman, German consul, Master Mechanic Mott and four others are supposed to have been drowned.

A Father's Dreadful Deed.

New York, Jan. 17.—The bodies of John Matthews, wife and two children, were found murdered in the Matthews' home on Columbia avenue this morning. It is supposed that Matthews murdered his wife and children and then committed suicide by shooting. Matthews was 35 years old; his wife was 30 years old.

From a letter left by Mrs. Matthews to a friend, it was gathered that she was a party to the suicide agreement. Mrs. Matthews left instructions as to the clothes in which the dead children should be buried.

Mortuary Record.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 17.—Ex-Congressman Benj. Harper died suddenly at Saratoga this morning.

Peddie, Ky., Jan. 17.—James E. Berry, the so-called "millionaire tramp," died from the effects of a fall sustained three weeks ago.

Thomasville, Ga., Jan. 17.—Benjamin Butterworth, United States commissioner of patents, who has been ill for some time, died yesterday afternoon.

THE INSURANCE LAW.

Senate Committee Hears Arguments Last Saturday and Postpones Action for the Present.

A Washington special to the Denver News says: The senate committee on territories on Saturday afternoon gave Delegate Fergusson a hearing on the Davis bill to annul the New Mexico insurance tax. Mr. Fergusson spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He said that this was legislation that should be quite within the power of the territories. The raising of territorial taxes was certainly a matter of local concern. He also urged that the law ought in any event to be tested by being in active operation for some time.

He said the New Mexico territorial legislature would meet again in a year, and the law might well be continued in force, and if by that time it was proved onerous the legislature might be trusted to alter or repeal it. He also called attention to the approaching hearing by the house committee, at which several New Mexico officers would be heard. A letter from ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle in opposition to the tax was presented.

"Of course, he is the attorney for the insurance companies," said Senator White of the committee, "but we will hear what he has to say."

The letter was read, but seemed to have little effect on the committee, which voted to postpone the hearing until a later day, and appears favorable to an indefinite postponement.

100 MISFIT SUITS.

Which cost to order from \$20 to \$30, we offer at the low price of \$12.95. We succeeded in securing these suits from one of the best tailoring establishments in Chicago, at such low figures, as to enable us to sell them at above bargain prices. Come now and get your first pick at them and we guarantee that any suit will fit as though it was made for you to order. Some other misfit suits at \$10.95 all wool. They are well worth \$18.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Location of Capital of Santa Fe—Insurance Matters—Statehood Bill to Be Considered on Wednesday.

Special Correspondence New Mexican.

Washington, Jan. 12, 1898.—The committee on territories met today at 11 a. m. All the members, but one, were present, including Delegate Fergusson, of New Mexico, and Smith, of Arizona, and with Chairman Knox, of Massachusetts, presiding. Delegate Fergusson, read his report on the bill to establish the capital of the territory permanently at Santa Fe, pursuant to the instructions of the committee and in accordance with his bill for that purpose. After some remarks by Delegate Fergusson as to the advantages of the bill, there being no objection he was authorized to report the bill to the house with a favorable recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Smith brought up a bill to sanction an act of the Arizona legislature to authorize the issue of \$100,000 in bonds to erect a capitol building at Phoenix, Ariz., which also received the favorable action of the committee and Delegate Smith was authorized to prepare a favorable report to be submitted at the next meeting.

Chairman Knox said he had received numerous communications relating to the act of the New Mexico legislature requiring insurance companies to deposit \$10,000 in cash, or bonds of the territory, some county or city in order to do business there. Delegate Fergusson said he desired to be heard when the question was presented to amend the law, and at his request it was postponed for two weeks in order to notify the governor, the attorney general and speaker of the last house and president of the council of the time when the matter would be heard.

Judge Broderick, of Kansas, where the insurance question is in the courts, said the legislature had undoubted right to legislate upon the subject.

The question of a proper government and a delegate to be given to Alaska, was referred to by Chairman Knox, but as he stated that the senate committee on territories were perfecting a bill, the house committee decided to wait for the final action of that committee, with a request that they have extra copies of their report printed for the use of the house committee. Delegate Fergusson then asked the committee to fix an early date for the consideration of the bill to admit New Mexico to the sisterhood of states.

He said to the oft repeated objections that a large majority of the people were foreigners, he denied it. The two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the people were native born citizens of the territory and of this country. That a large part of the people had attained their majority under our flag. That New Mexico had placed more men in the army than any state in the Union in proportion to population. He said that he would be frank with the committee. If admitted, he believed, they would send two Teller Republicans or Bryan Democrats to the United States senate. They would do it sure; but, in God's name, were the people that had been kept out of the Union for 50 years to be kept out another 50 years because of their opinion on a financial question; no, he said, he believed that the committee would grant the tax ridden, suffering people justice, regardless of their views on political finance or religion, all of which the constitution guaranteed to them. He made a number of other strong points and then said he did not wish to tire the committee before the bill was even before them. One Republican member said that he believed in the gold standard, but he could decide the statehood bill on its own merits, regardless of all other questions. The committee then decided to consider the New Mexico statehood bill next Wednesday at 10:30 a. m.

Delegate Smith asked that the Arizona statehood bill follow the New Mexico bill, which was agreed to.

It is believed a majority will vote for justice and a favorable consideration, though the opposition may show more strength in a final vote of the committee than expected.

L. M. BOND.

Kansas City Meats.

Bischoff & Muller handle a full line of Kansas City meats, including sausage, Give them a trial.

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